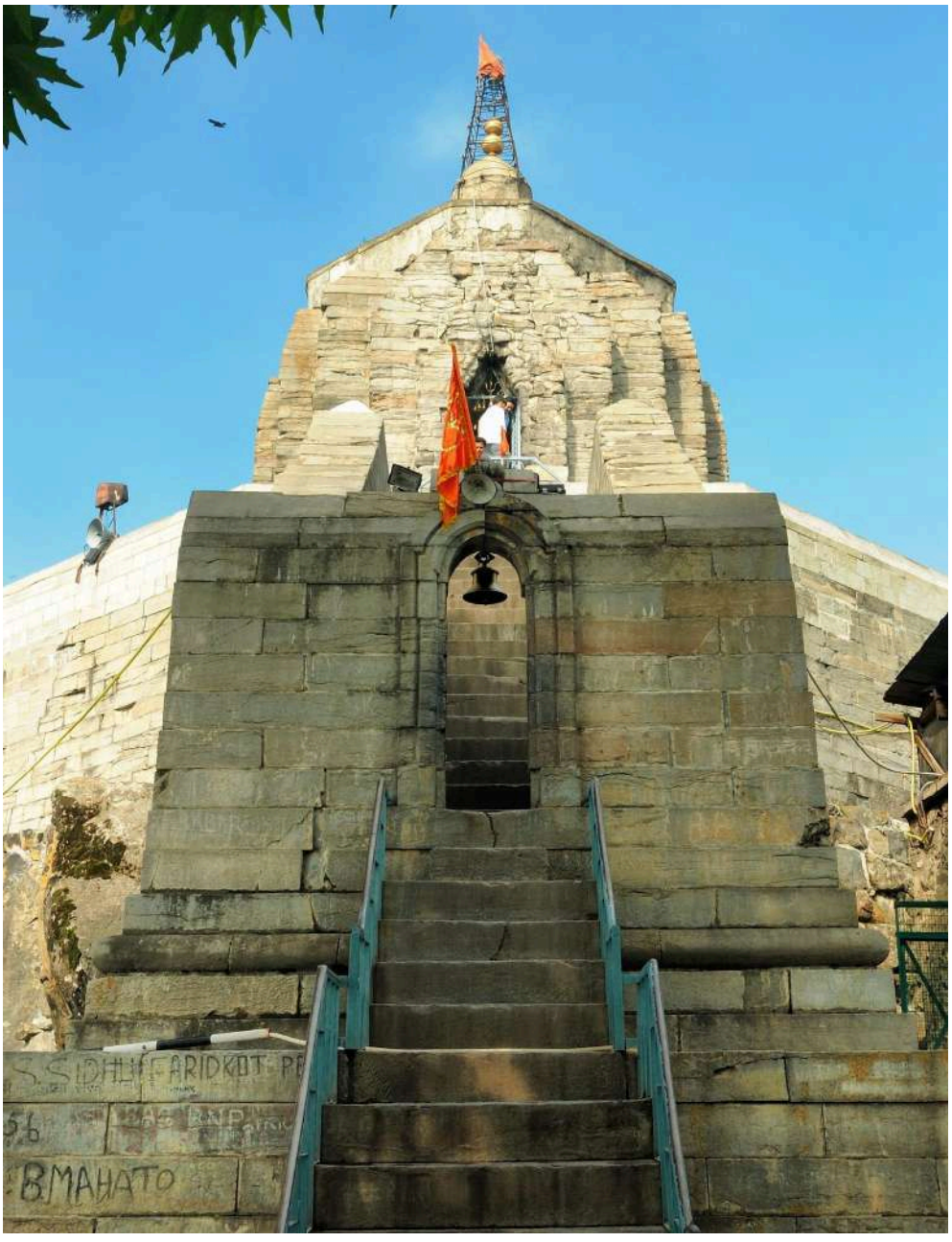
SHANKARACHARYA TEMPLE, SRINAGAR
Jammu and Kashmir

Ref: Wikipedia

Shankaracharya temple



Front profile

Shankaracharya Temple or **Jyeshteshwara Temple** is a Hindu temple situated on top of the Zabarwan Range in Srinagar in the Kashmir Valley of the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, India. It is dedicated to Shiva. The temple is at a height of 1,000 feet (300 m) above the valley floor and overlooks the city of Srinagar. The temple is accessible via a road that emerges off Boulevard road near Gagribal.

On festivals such as Herath, as Maha Shivaratri is known as in the region, the temple is visited by Kashmiri Hindus.[1]

The temple and adjacent land is a Monument of National Importance, centrally protected under the Archaeological Survey of India.[2][3] Dharmarth Trust has managed the temple since the 19th century, along with others in the region.[4] Karan Singh is the sole chairperson trustee.

History

The structure is considered as the oldest temple in Kashmir, historically and traditionally.[5] It is situated on a hill that is a well preserved Panjal trap formed by volcanic activity during the Permian period.[6] There is no consensus with regard to an exact date of construction.

The earliest historical reference to the hill comes from Kalhana. He called the mountain 'Gopadri' or 'Gopa Hill'. Kalhana says that King Gopaditya granted the land at the foot of the hill to the Brahmins that had come from the "Aryadesa". The land grant, an *agraharam*, was called 'Gopa Agraharas'. This area at the base is now called Gupkar. Kalhana mentions another village in the vicinity of the hill where King Gopaditya housed some of the Brahmins to a village[a] next door in present-day Dalgate. Kalhana also mentions that King Gopaditya built the temple on the top of the hill as a shrine to Jyesthesvara (Shiva Jyestharuda) around 371 BCE.[7]

The Alchon Hun king, Mihirakula is said to have been the founder of the temple, dedicated to Shiva,[8][9] a shrine named Mihiresvara in Halada, and a large city called Mihirapura.[9]

In 1899 James Fergusson placed the temple construction to the 17th to 18th century. Fergusson disputes claims that structures on the basis of which he makes this claim are from repairs.[10] Aurel Stein while agreeing that the superstructures are from a more recent date, places the base and the stairs as much older.[11] Historical figures associated with the monument include Jaloka, one of the sons of Ashoka (Gonandiya), according to the Rajatarangini.[5][12]

Kashmiri Hindus strongly believe the temple was visited by Adi Shankara[17] and has ever since been associated with him; this is how the temple and hill got the name Shankaracharya.[18] It is here that the literary work *Saundarya Lahari* was composed.[18] It was composed by Adi Shankara after accepting the major faith in the region at the time, that of Shakti, and that the union of Shiva and Shakti, as in Shaktism, transpired into the symbolism of the Sri Yantra.

Names associated with the hill include Sandhimana-parvata, Koh-e-Suleman, Takht-i-Sulaiman or simply Takht Hill, Gopadri or Gopa Hill.[7][22][23] The Dogra King Gulab Singh (1792–1857 CE) constructed the steps to the hill from Durga Naag temple[b] side. Steps existed before as well, leading further, to the Jhelum. Nur Jahan used the stones of the steps in the construction of Pathar Mosque.[25][26]

The Maharaja of Mysore came to Kashmir in 1925 and made the electrical search light installations at the temple, five around it and one on the top.[27] The Maharaja left an endowment to fund the cost of electricity.[27] In 1961 Shankaracharaya of Dwarkapeetham put the statue of Adi Shankaracharaya in the temple.[28] Sri Aurobindo visited the temple area in 1903.[29] Vinoba Bhave visited it in August 1959.[30]

A 3.5 miles (5.6 km) road to the temple was constructed by Border Roads Organisation in 1969.[31] While this was road construction was primarily to aid the setting up of a communications tower, and part of the road would be closed to the public, the road would also be used for those going to the temple.[31] There are around 240 steps to reach the presiding deity.[32][33] The Dharmarth Trust has built two small shelters here for sadhus.[22] The hill has a large range of flora.[21] There is very limited human activity on the hill other than religious tourism.[34] From the top of the hill, Justine Hardy, a British writer, counted over 1350 boats on the Dal Lake.[35] Jhelum is visible.[36] The wide panorama covers major landmarks such as Dal Lake, Jhelum, and Hari Parbat.

Architecture and design

The temple rests on a solid rock. A 20 ft (6.1 m) tall octagonal base supports a square building on top. Each side of the octagon is 15 ft (4.6 m) feet.[*clarification needed*] The front, back and flanks are plain while the other four sides have minimal design but noticeable angles.[23] The center is made up of a circle 21.5 ft (6.6 m) in diameter with an entrance 3.5 ft (1.1 m) wide. The walls are 8 ft (2.4 m).[23]

The terrace around the square temple is reached by a stone staircase enclosed between two walls. A doorway on the opposite side of the staircase leads to the interior, which is a small and dark chamber, circular in plan. The ceiling is supported by four octagonal columns, which surround a Basin containing a Lingam encircled by a snake.

Current status

The temple is used for regular worship and pilgrims visit the temple during the Amarnath Yatra.[37] During the yatra, on the lunar phase of the new moon, the associated tradition of bringing Shiva's holy mace to the temple is carried out.[38][39] The temple is part of the governments' tourist circuits.[40] On occasions such as Maha Shivaratri, Herath, the temple is lit up.[4][41][42] To ensure adequate preparations during festivals, as is the procedure with other religious and cultural centers in the city such as Hazratbal Shrine, the district administration reviews arrangements.[43][44] The temple was one of hundred Archaeological Survey of India monuments lit up in 2021 to mark the administration of one billion COVID-19 vaccine doses in India.

In Popular culture

In 1948 Sheikh Abdullah wrote a letter to the Madras weekly *Swatantra*. Abdullah directed his message to south India at a time when India had sent someone from the south to defend its case in the United Nations,[46] He wrote that Shankaracharya, someone from the south, came to Kashmir where his dialogue with a Kashmiri Hindu lady, in which he was outwitted, led to the development of Shaivism.[46] Abdullah wrote that "a memorial to the great Shankaracharya in Kashmir stands prominent on the top of the Shankaracharya Hill in Srinagar" and that the temple contained an idol of Shiva.[46]

The 2000 Bollywood films *Mission Kashmir*[c] and *Pukar*[d] feature the temple.[47][48] The temple also briefly features in the 1974 song *Jai Jai Shiv Shankar.* of Aap Ki Kasam.

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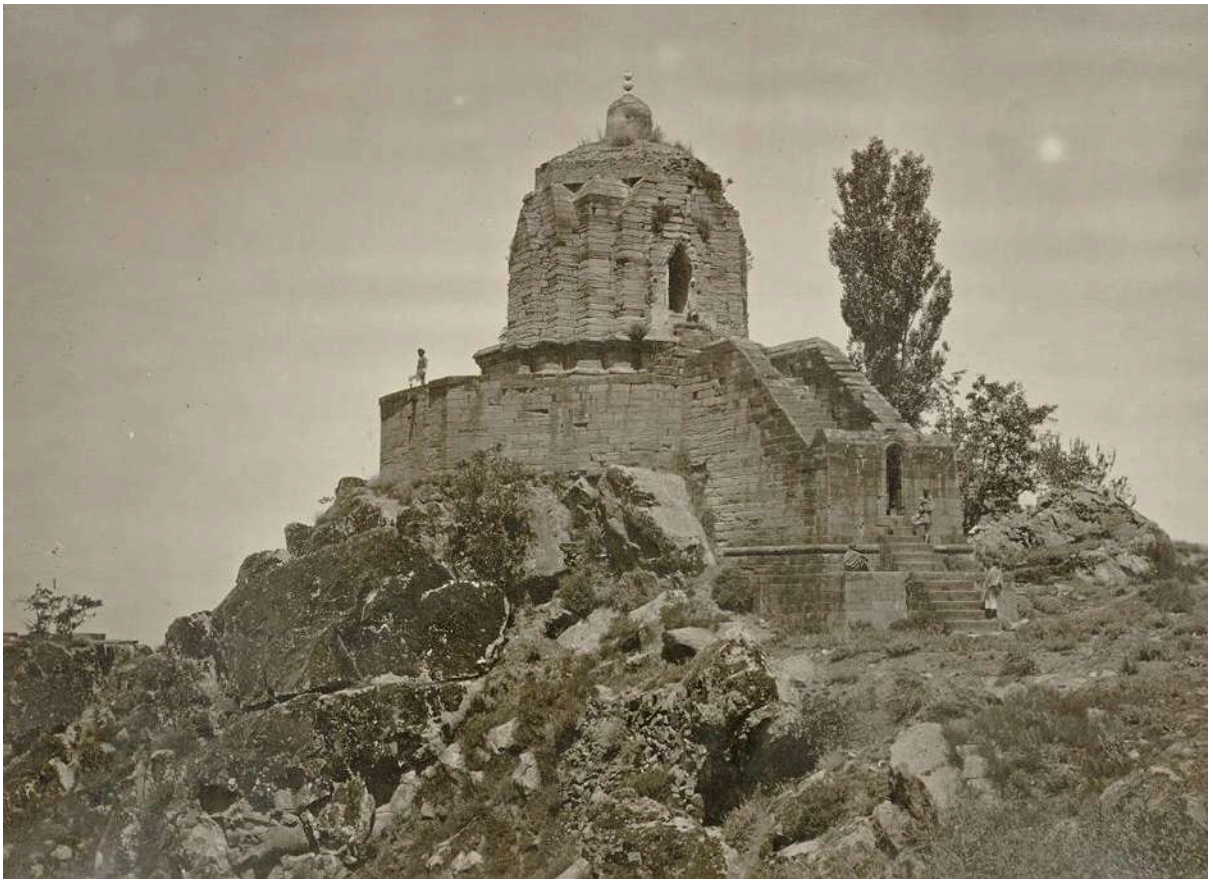
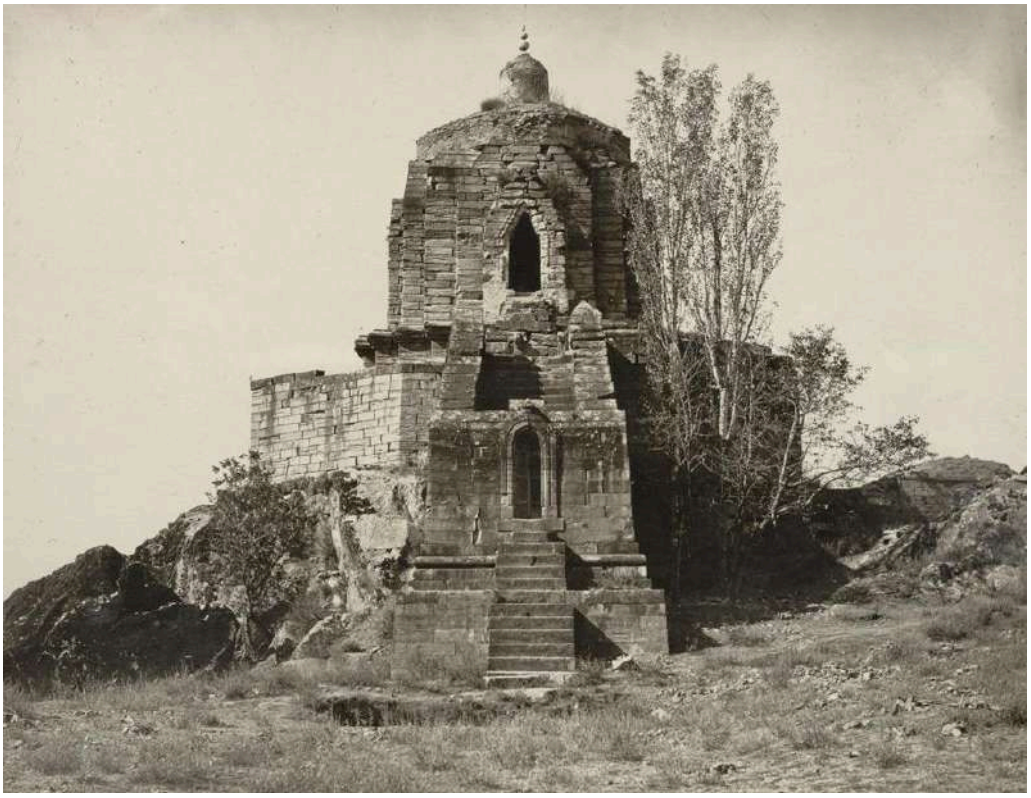
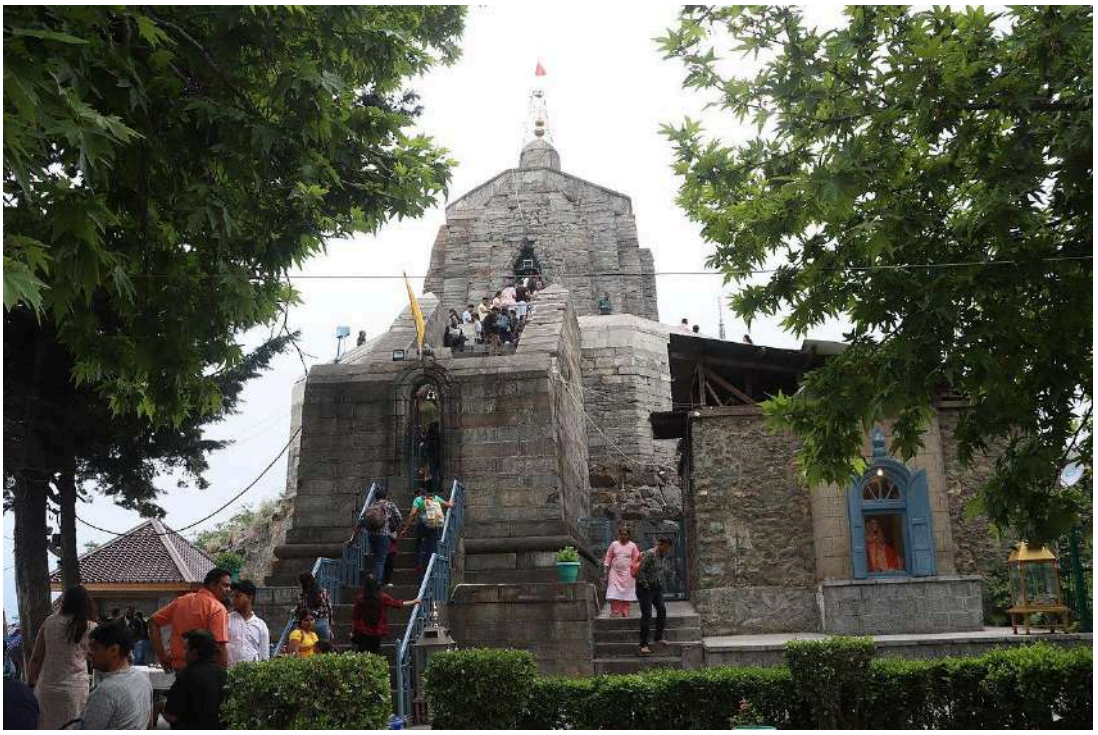
Photos



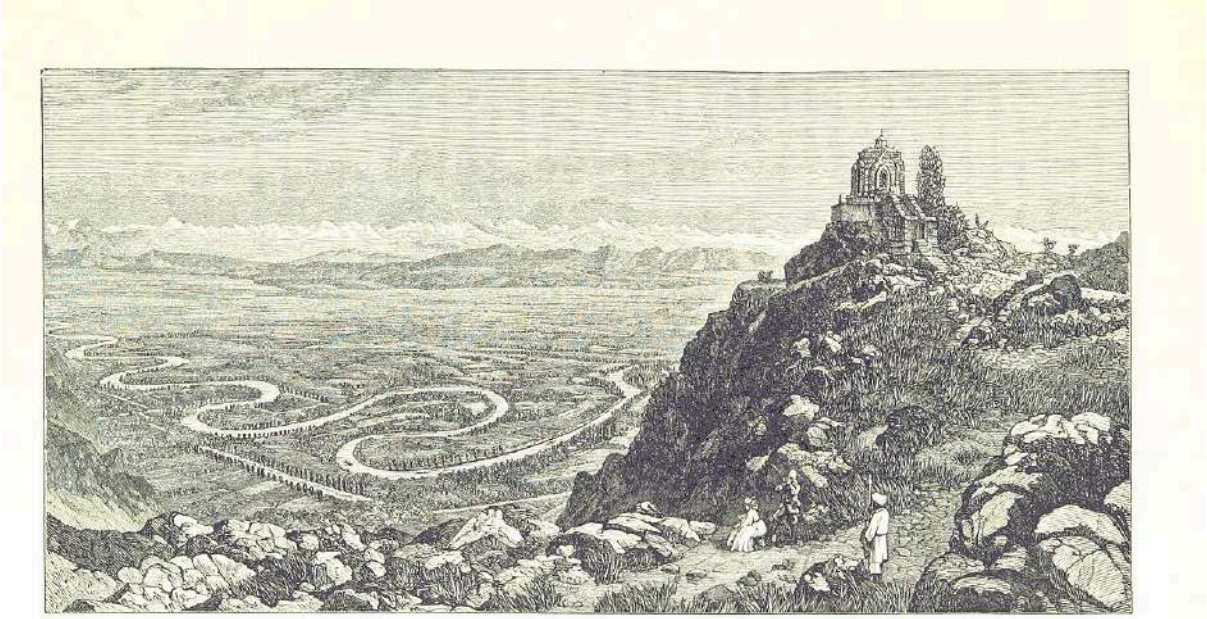
Temple of Jyeshteswara [Shankaracharya] near Srinagar



Temple of Jyeshteswara [Shankaracharya], on the Takht-i-Suliman Hill, near Srinagar. Probable date 220 B.C.



Landscape view of Shankaracharya Temple in Srinagar during the summer.



THE CURVES OF THE JHELUM, THE ORIGIN OF THE SHAWL OR PINE PATTERN, AS SEEN FROM THE TUKHT I SULIMAN, KASHMIR.
[Page 176.

In 1874

The memorial to the Adi Shankara inside the temple

View of the Temple

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Ref: ClaudeAI

SHANKARACHARYA TEMPLE, SRINAGAR — COMPLETE GUIDE

1. **LOCATION & ADDRESS**

The Shankaracharya Temple is located on the Shankaracharya Hill, also known as Takht-e-Suleiman (Throne of Solomon), in the Durgjan District of Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. (TravelTriangle) The temple lies in the heart of Srinagar city at a height of 1,100 feet on Gopadri Hill. (Thrillophilia)

Address: Shankaracharya Hill, Srinagar – 190001, J&K, India

Entry road: The temple is accessible via a road that emerges off Boulevard Road near Gagribal. (Wikipedia)

Phone: The temple is managed by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and does not have a publicly listed phone number. For queries, contact ASI Srinagar Circle: +91-194-2452059.

Temple Timings: Open from 7 AM to 8 PM daily. Entry is free. (Telangana Tourism) The parking lot closes at 5 PM.

2. **HOW TO GET THERE**

By Air: The nearest airport is Srinagar Airport, approximately 16.5 km away. (Tripoto) From there, hire a taxi or auto-rickshaw.

By Train: Jammu Tawi Railway Station is the nearest major railhead. From Jammu, take a bus or taxi to Srinagar (~300 km). (Yatradham)

By Bus: Srinagar bus stand is about 15 km from the temple. Regular buses and shared taxis are available from nearby areas. (Yatradham)

By Road: Taxis and auto-rickshaws are readily available across Srinagar. The temple is well-known to all local drivers.

On Foot: You need to climb 243 steps to reach the temple from the base.

3. **GREATNESS & SIGNIFICANCE**

The Shankaracharya Temple is considered the oldest temple in Kashmir, both historically and from a traditional perspective. (TravelTriangle) Housing Lord Shiva as the main deity within a Shivalinga, it sits proudly on the 1,000-foot-high Gopadri Hill. Its stories, incidences, and challenges make it famous for its historical and cultural significance. (Incredible India)

It is believed that Adi Shankaracharya attained spiritual enlightenment at this place, and it was after this enlightenment that he formed the four Hindu schools of Advaita (philosophy of non-dualism). (Telangana Tourism)

For centuries, Kashmir has been the centre of Shaivism, and this temple has remained at its spiritual heart. It is a nationally protected monument under the Archaeological Monuments, Sites and Remains Act, 1958, maintained by the ASI. (A Soul Window)

The temple is also a popular stopover for devotees undertaking the Amarnath Yatra, who seek blessings here before the journey. (Thrillophilia)

4. **LEGENDS & HISTORY**

According to local accounts, the temple was originally constructed in 200 BC by Jaluka, the son of Mauryan Emperor Ashoka. (Incredible India)

The current structure is attributed to Adi Shankaracharya in the 9th century CE, who is also credited with having meditated in a cave near the temple. (Thrillophilia)

The Mughals gradually destroyed many Hindu temples, and this temple also suffered when Sultan Sikandar razed it to the ground. (Incredible India)

Later, repairs were undertaken by Zain-ul-Abideen after the temple was damaged in an earthquake, and further repairs were carried out during the Governorship of Sheikh Mohi-ud-Din. (Jammu and Kashmir Tourist Development Corporation)

The temple is highly revered by followers of both Hindu and Buddhist religions. Buddhists call it Pas-Pahar and regard it as sacred since it was originally built by Jaluka, a Buddhist follower. (kashmirhills)

In 1948, Sheikh Abdullah wrote that Shankaracharya's dialogue with a Kashmiri Hindu lady (in which he was outwitted) led to the development of Kashmir Shaivism. The temple has also appeared in Bollywood films Mission Kashmir and Pukar (2000). (Wikipedia)

5. **ARCHITECTURE**

The Shankaracharya Temple has a 20-foot tall octagonal base that supports the square building. Inside the temple, there is a small, dark, circular chamber. The ceiling is supported by four octagonal pillars that surround a basin where the Shivalinga encircled by a snake is established. (Tour My India)

The temple's impressive stone architecture, intricate carvings, steep staircases, and ancient inscriptions adorning its walls are truly mesmerising. The carvings depict various deities, symbols, and patterns. (Incredible India)

The sanctum sanctorum houses the Shiva Linga, the focal point of devotion. The climb of 243 stone steps is symbolically interpreted as representing the spiritual journey towards enlightenment. (Poojn.in)

6. **MAIN DEITY**

The main presiding deity is Lord Shiva (Shiva Bhagwan). A large, oval-shaped Shivalinga encircled by Sheshnaag (the snake deity) is worshipped here daily. The Linga is reddish-black in colour, and some believe it was originally brought from the Narmada River valley in Madhya Pradesh. The circular cell housing it has a diameter of 13 feet. (A Soul Window)

7. **SUB-DEITIES**

While the main focus is the Shivalinga, the temple precinct and surrounding area also honour related divine forms. The presiding deity of Srinagar city is Sharika Devi, whose temple is located on the western slope of Hari Parvat nearby. (Myoksha) The Sharika Devi temple is dedicated to Goddess Jagadamba Sharika Bhagwati, an incarnation of Mata Durga/Shakti. Her idol has 18 arms. (kashmirhills) Nandi (the sacred bull of Shiva) figures are also present in the temple premises.

8. **DAILY RITUALS & POOJAS**

The rituals and ceremonies performed at the temple include Pooja (worship), Aarti (offering of light), Abhishek (bathing of the Shivalinga), and Prasad (offering of food). (Tripoto)

Devotees sing bhajans, chant 'Om Namah Shivay', and offer milk, fruits, sweets, and flowers. Monday is considered the best day for darshan here. (A Soul Window)

Pooja charges: The temple is managed by ASI and no commercial pooja charges are levied. Offerings are voluntary. Devotees may bring their own items (milk, flowers, fruits, bel patra) for worship.

9. **SPECIAL POOJAS & RITUALS**

Rudrabhishek — special bathing of the Shivalinga with milk, honey, curd, ghee and water, especially on Mondays and festival days.

Amarnath Yatra Ritual — seeking blessings at this temple before the Amarnath Yatra journey is considered among the top religious activities for pilgrims. (Thrillophilia)

Festival poojas on Maha Shivaratri/Herath are particularly elaborate. (Charges, if any, are minimal and decided by the local priests/ASI.)

10. **FESTIVALS**

Maha Shivaratri (Herath): This is the main festival celebrated at the temple, attracting large numbers of tourists and Kashmiri Hindus. Devotees offer milk, fruits, and flowers to the lingam and sing songs in praise of the lord. (Telangana Tourism) During important festivals like Mahashivratri, the temple may open earlier and close later. (TravelTriangle)

Shravan Poornima: The temple comes alive during this festival, with scores of pilgrims thronging the place for vibrant celebrations. (Incredible India)

Shankaracharya Jayanti: Many displaced Kashmiri Hindus (Pandits) visit this temple on Shankaracharya Jayanti. (Myoksha)

11. **FACILITIES FOR DEVOTEES & ACCOMMODATION**

Visitors must follow a **dress code** covering heads, shoulders, and knees. Cameras, mobile phones, and electronic devices must be deposited at the gate (security check). No smoking, drinking, eating, or littering inside. (Tripoto)

Photography is not allowed inside the temple, but permitted outside.

There is **no temple-run accommodation**. However, Srinagar has extensive options nearby.

Budget Hotels near the temple:

Hotel Sun Shine and Hotel Grand Sultan are among the popular budget hotels near Shankaracharya Temple, offering furnished rooms, parking, and friendly hospitality at economical rates within ~1 km of the landmark. (Goibibo)

Other options include JKTDC (J&K Tourism Development Corporation) tourist bungalows and houseboats on Dal Lake — a uniquely Kashmiri experience and very close to the temple base.

JKTDC Booking: www.jktdc.co.in | Tel: +91-194-2452690

12. **DONATIONS & BANK ACCOUNT**

The temple is under ASI (Archaeological Survey of India) administration. Formal donation accounts are not publicly advertised. Devotees may contribute to the Dharmarth Trust, which manages several Hindu temples in J&K:

Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Board / Dharmarth Trust

Contact: www.jammudharmarth.com | +91-191-2520014

For temple-specific donations, it is best to contact the ASI Srinagar Circle directly:

📞 +91-194-2452059 | asi.nic.in

13. **NEARBY TEMPLES**

- Sharika Devi Temple, Hari Parvat — the presiding goddess of Srinagar city
- JwalaMukhi Temple, Khru, Srinagar — atop a hillock, popular with tourists
- Rameshwaram Shiva Temple, Jawahar Nagar — religious significance for both Hinduism and Sikhism
- Martand Sun Temple, Anantnag — a masterpiece of ancient architecture, built by King Lalitaditya
- Mamal Shiva Temple, Pahalgam — popular among the faithful (Myoksha)

14. **OTHER TOURIST ATTRACTIONS NEARBY**

Dal Lake — the iconic lake with houseboats, shikara rides, and floating gardens; visible from the temple hilltop

- Nishat Bagh & Shalimar Bagh — Mughal gardens of exceptional beauty
- Hazratbal Shrine — a revered dargah on the shores of Dal Lake
- Pari Mahal — a seven-terraced garden and Mughal monument
- Mughal Road & Zabarwan Hills — scenic drives and trekking
- Lal Chowk — the heart of old Srinagar, great for shopping and local food

15. **OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION**

Best time to visit: March to September for pleasant weather. Winters can be bone-chillingly cold with heavy snowfall. (TravelTriangle)

Dress code: Modest clothing mandatory — head covered, shoulders and knees covered.

Wear comfortable walking shoes as 243 steps must be climbed. (Thrillophilia)

Morning visits are ideal — cooler temperatures and fewer crowds. You can witness a stunning sunrise with the temple beside you. (WanderOn)

Security: The temple is in a sensitive zone (near army installations); always carry valid ID proof. CRPF/security personnel are stationed at the entrance.

The temple is a protected national monument under ASI.

Note: Specific pooja charges and donation bank account numbers should be verified directly with the temple priests or ASI on the day of visit, as these details may be updated periodically. For the latest timings on festival days, check with local hotels or the J&K Tourism Department.

A few parting tips if you plan to visit:

Go early morning — the views of Dal Lake and Srinagar at sunrise from the hilltop are absolutely breathtaking

Monday darshan is considered especially auspicious for Lord Shiva

Maha Shivaratri (Herath) is the best time to experience the temple's full festive glory

Carry a light shawl or dupatta to cover your head at the entrance

The climb of 243 steps is manageable but take it slow, especially for elderly visitors.

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Ref: Google Gemini

Shankaracharya temple, Srinagar, Kashmir

The Shankaracharya Temple, also known as the **Jyeshteshwara Temple**, is one of the most significant spiritual and historical landmarks in Srinagar. Perched on the Zabarwan Range, it offers a breathtaking view of Dal Lake and the entire valley.

Below is the detailed information:

1. Location and Access

- **Address:** Shankaracharya Hill (Gopadri Hill), Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir - 190001.
- **Phone:** +91-8899609925 (General Inquiry/Local Tourism). You may also contact the **J&K Dharmarth Trust** at +91-194-2502274.
- **How to Get There:**
    - **By Air:** The Srinagar International Airport is approximately **12 km** away.
    - **By Road:** Taxis and auto-rickshaws are available from any part of Srinagar to the base of the hill.
    - **The Climb:** Vehicles are allowed up to a certain security checkpoint. From there, you must climb approximately **243 steps** to reach the main sanctum.

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2. Greatness and Significance

- **Spiritual Weight:** It is considered the oldest temple in Kashmir. It is dedicated to **Lord Shiva** and is a major site for devotees of Kashmiri Shaivism.
- **The Adi Shankaracharya Connection:** The temple is named after the great philosopher Adi Shankaracharya, who is believed to have visited this site in the 9th century to revive Sanatan Dharma. It is here that he reportedly composed the famous literary work, *Saundarya Lahari*.

3. History and Legends

- **Ancient Roots:** Historically, the hill was known as **Gopadri**. It is believed that King Gopaditya built or restored the temple around 371 BCE.
- **Mauryan Connection:** Some accounts credit Jaluka, the son of Emperor Ashoka, with its initial construction around 200 BCE.
- **Restorations:** The temple underwent several restorations over centuries under various rulers, including the Dogra kings and the J&K Dharmarth Trust in the 19th century.

4. Architecture and Deities

- **Style:** The temple follows the classic **Kashmiri style of architecture**. It features a square plan with a high octagonal plinth.
- **Main Deity:** The sanctum sanctorum houses a large **Shiva Linga**.
- **Sub-Deities:** There is a small shrine dedicated to **Adi Shankaracharya** within the complex.
- **Structure:** The walls are made of massive grey stone blocks, and the interior has a circular cella with Persian inscriptions dating back to the era of Shah Jahan.

5. Rituals, Poojas, and Festivals

- **Daily Rituals:** Regular Aarti and Pooja are performed daily at sunrise and sunset.
- **Charges:** Entry to the temple is free. There is no official public list for "fixed charges" for personal rituals at this specific location, as it is heavily guarded and managed under strict security. Small offerings (flowers/prasad) can be made.
- **Festivals: Maha Shivaratri** (locally known as Herath) is celebrated with grand fervor. During the **Amarnath Yatra**, the holy mace (*Chhari Mubarak*) is brought here for special prayers.

6. Facilities and Information for Devotees

- **Accommodation:** There is no dedicated guest house or dharamshala inside the temple premises due to high-security restrictions. Devotees stay in hotels near the Dal Lake or the Boulevard Road.
- **Donations:** You can donate via the **J&K Dharmarth Trust**, which manages the temple.
    - **Bank Details:** It is recommended to contact the Trust office directly in Srinagar or Jammu for the most current bank account numbers to ensure secure transactions.

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- **Security Note: Mobile phones and cameras are strictly prohibited** inside the temple area. You will be required to deposit them at the security counter at the base of the hill.

7. Nearby Attractions and Budget Hotels

- **Nearby Temples:**
  - **Sharika Devi Temple** (Hari Parbat)
  - **Kheer Bhawani Temple** (approx. 25 km away)
- **Tourist Attractions:** Dal Lake (Shikara rides), Mughal Gardens (Nishat, Shalimar, Chashme Shahi), and Pari Mahal.
- **Nearby Budget Hotels:**
  - **Hotel Big Box** (Near Dal Lake)
  - **Laila Paying Guest House**
  - **Hotel Golden View**
  - **Hotel Crown Palace**

Additional Information

- **Best Time to Visit:** April to October, when the weather is pleasant.
- **Climbing Tip:** Since there are over 240 steps, it is advisable for senior citizens to take frequent breaks. The path is well-shaded and maintained by military personnel who often provide drinking water to visitors.

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More information:

Here are the deeper historical, architectural, and ritual details regarding the Shankaracharya Temple in Srinagar.

1. History and Legends

The temple is a "living history" of Kashmir, reflecting various eras of rule and faith:

- ***The Mauryan Era (c. 200 BCE): Local tradition and some historical texts credit* **Jaluka**, the son of Emperor Ashoka, with the original construction.
- **The Golden Age of King Gopaditya:** In the 4th century CE, King Gopaditya significantly renovated the temple. The hill was historically called **Gopadri** after him.
- **The Shaivite Revival:** In the 9th century, the great philosopher **Adi Shankaracharya** visited Kashmir. Legend says he stayed on this hilltop, engaged in debates with Kashmiri scholars, and attained spiritual enlightenment regarding the *Shakti* philosophy. He is credited with reviving the temple as a center of Shaivism.
- **The Persian Inscriptions:** Unique to this temple are Persian inscriptions found inside the sanctum, dating back to the Mughal era, specifically referencing the repairs done during the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan.

- **Modern Era:** The J&K Dharmarth Trust (founded by Maharaja Gulab Singh) currently manages the temple. In 1961, a white marble statue of Adi Shankaracharya was installed in a small shrine near the main temple.

2. Architecture

The temple is an architectural marvel of high-altitude stone masonry:

- **The Plinth:** The temple stands on a massive **octagonal platform** about 20 feet high. The base is solid and designed to withstand the region's seismic activity.
- **The Cell (Sanctum):** The interior is circular and roughly 14 feet in diameter. The walls are exceptionally thick (**7 to 8 feet**), keeping the inner sanctum cool in summer and warm in winter.
- **The Shivalinga:** A large Shiva Linga, encircled by a serpent, sits in the center. It is believed the Linga itself predates the current stone structure.
- **Materials:** It is built using massive, dark grey limestone blocks, laid in horizontal courses without visible cement or mortar, a testament to ancient Kashmiri engineering.

3. Daily Rituals and Special Poojas

Because the temple is located in a high-security zone and managed by a Trust, the "charges" are not commercialized like at some larger South Indian temples.

- **Daily Schedule:**
    - **Morning Aarti:** Generally performed around **6:30 AM – 7:00 AM**.
    - **Evening Aarti:** Performed at sunset, around **6:30 PM – 7:00 PM**.
- **Pooja Charges:** There are **no fixed mandatory charges** for entry or general viewing (Darshan).
    - **Small Offerings:** Devotees typically bring flowers or small packets of sugar/nuts.
    - **Special Archana/Havan:** If you wish to conduct a private Havan or a personalized Archana, you must coordinate directly with the **Head Priest (Pujari)** or the **Dharmarth Trust office**. Charges are usually treated as "Donations" rather than a fee, often ranging from **₹501 to ₹2100** depending on the complexity of the ritual.
- **Prasadam:** Simple dry fruit or sugar-candy prasad is often distributed after the aarti.

4. Famous Festivals

- **Maha Shivaratri (Herath):** This is the most significant festival. For the local Kashmiri Pandit community, it is known as *Herath*. The temple is decorated with lights, and thousands of devotees climb the hill throughout the night.
- **Shravan Purnima:** This marks the conclusion of the Amarnath Yatra. The **Chhari Mubarak** (the Holy Mace of Lord Shiva) is traditionally brought to the Shankaracharya Temple for special prayers before its final journey, symbolizing the spiritual connection between Srinagar and the Amarnath cave.

- **Adi Shankaracharya Jayanti:** Celebrated in April or May, special prayers and philosophical discussions are held to honor the saint's birth anniversary.

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Videos

Shankaracharya temple, Srinagar (13 min):

https://youtu.be/SzmLS2ePPkU?si=xPOz-vzsRxSfRAAE

Shankaracharya temple…Dal lake view..vlog (17 min):

https://youtu.be/OINmnB6wbbE?si=WpKaqFS-5Moz9ZM9

History of Shankaracharya temple, Srinagar…discussion (4 min):

https://youtu.be/ycA-g6WM4Uo?si=csWbpFidSx5eops5

Shankaracharya temple (10 min):

https://youtu.be/lLNDIEdE13g?si=J-zjLBS-Qpqfdj_0

Shankaracharya temple..Kashmir in Winter (5 min)

https://youtu.be/9H-wXjfhMf8?si=expO5GGKLPEcRFgd

Shankaracharya temple..by Sachin Tendulkar I FaceBook (0.55 min):

https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1BCJVm84Jc/

Shankaracharya temple…history, architecture and legends (2 min):

https://youtu.be/HiGqtmDdRS0?si=zwK6pAv_xyy92b_r

Shankaracharya temple..vlog..tours and travels guide (9 min):

https://youtu.be/vzjnvkcnQ8w?si=gtu0gedPNBYe32S2

Shankaracharya temple…travel blog (6 min):

https://youtu.be/MwzuRU-2E1k?si=Nxsl8ELnmnw9Dhxw

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About the Author

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar is a Mechanical Engineer with specialization in Cryogenics. He obtained his B. E. In Mechanical Engineering from Karnataka Regional Engg College, (Now NITK), Surathkal, India and M.Sc. in Cryogenics from the University of Southampton, U.K., and Ph.D. from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore.

He has worked in prestigious organizations such as BARC, Bombay and Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore,as Head of Cryogenics Dept and contributed to the design of cryogenic systems, including the Thermovac chamber for ISRO, Bangalore.

He was also a visiting fellow at Superconducting Super Collider Project, at Texas, USA.

He has also served as Professor, Head of Department, and Principal in reputed engineering institutions.

Dr. Thirumaleshwar has authored a large number of FREE ebooks on Engineering subjects such as Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering, which are useful for students and teachers.

Driven by a deep interest in India's spiritual heritage, he has also authored many FREE ebooks on Temples, Saints, Gurus, and Vedic topics, with the aim of preserving and spreading this knowledge to future generations.

All his ebooks are available for free download at Archive.org.

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Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
April 17, 2026

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